

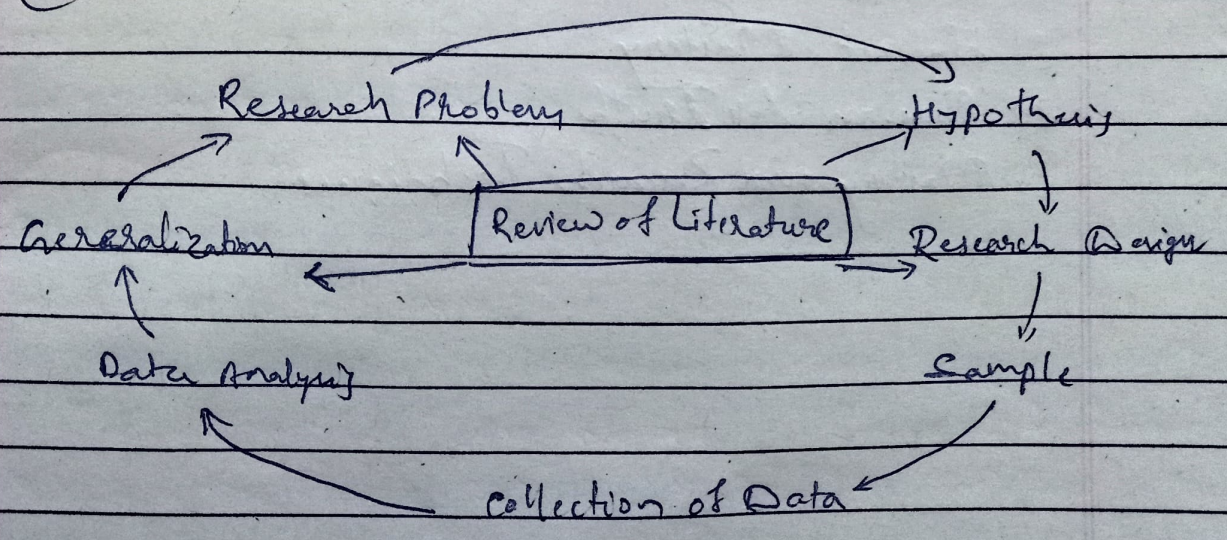
Situations

- Show evidence of a critical and holistic knowledge and have a deeper understanding of their chosen subject area.
- appreciate practical implications and constraints of the specialist subject
- Understand the process and decisions to be made in managing a project within strict deadlines.

Identification of a research problem.

Steps of Research

- (i) Selection of Research Problem
- (ii) Formulation of Hypothesis
- (iii) Preparation of Research Design
- (iv) Selection of Sample
- (v) Collection of Data
- (vi) Analysis of Data
- (vii) Generalization of Results



Qualities of a Good Researcher

- (1) Attractive Personality
- (2) Good Health
- (3) Intellectual Honesty
- (4) Tolerance and Patience
- (5) Intelligence
- (6) Pleasant Temperament
- (7) Persistence
- (8) Creative Thinking
- (9) Clarity in Thinking
- (10) Well Behaved
- (11) Unbiasedness
- (12) Curiosity
- (13) Alertness
- (14) Self Control
- (15) Reasoning Power
- (16) Discussion Ability
- (17) Broad Vision
- (18) Quick Decision
- (19) Subject Mastery
- (20) Passion for Truth
- (21) Mastery over Research Techniques

Some definitions of Research Problems.

A problem is an interrogative sentence or statement that asks: What relation exists between two or more variables

- Fred. N. Kerlinger.

A problem is a question proposed for solution. Generally speaking a problem exists where there is no available answer to some question.

- John C. Townsend

A problem is one that poses a question that can be answered with the use of man's normal capacities.

- F.J. Mc Guigan

Problem refers to a gap in our knowledge'

- Mc Guigan

Sources of Research Problem

- (1) Personal Experiences
- (2) Historical Documents
- (3) Review of Literature
- (4) Academic Discussions
- (5) Situational Needs
- (6) Social and Technological Changes
- (7) Policies and Priorities
- (8) Research Gaps
- (9) Curiosity